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ABSTRACT

Designed to assist students, current workers seeking to change careers, and people re-entering the work force after a lengthy absence, this report presents employment, salary, and placement information for 31 Johnson County Community College (JCCC) career programs. The information is based on data from county, state, and national studies, as well as on responses to follow-up surveys conducted each January of program completers and their employers. The occupations reviewed are: accounting; administration of justice; automotive technology; aviation maintenance technology; biomedical equipment technology; chef apprenticeship; civil engineering technology; commercial art; computer systems technology; data processing; dental hygiene; drafting technology; electronics engineering technology; emergency medical science; fashion merchandising; fire science; heating, ventilation, and air conditioning technology; hospital management; information word processing; interior merchandising; manufacturing technology; marketing and management; medical records; metal fabrication; nursing; occupational therapy assistant; paralegal; physical therapy assistant; radiologic technology; respiratory therapy; and secretarial careers. For each occupational listing, the report provides a projection of employment and demand for the year 2000 and current numbers of employees in the local area, state, and nation. Information on salaries is also provided for Johnson County, greater Kansas City, the state of Kansas, and the nation. Finally, each career includes information on the placement and salaries of students who completed the program at JCCC. (JMC)

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Johnson County Community College
Career Programs:

EMPLOYMENT, SALARY AND PLACEMENT INFORMATION

January 1989

Office of Institutional Research
Johnson County Community College

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JOHNSON COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE CAREER PROGRAMS:
EMPLOYMENT, SALARY AND PLACEMENT INFORMATION

Choosing a career is one of the most important decisions people face--whether as students, workers seeking a career change, or when entering the labor force after a lengthy absence. According to Janet L. Norwood, U.S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics, "Education and training will be the keys to success in tomorrow's job market." This booklet provides employment, salary and placement information for all JCCC career programs for which data were available to assist in the decision-making process leading to a career choice.

General Predictions

Between now and the year 2000, almost all new jobs will be in high technology, information, and services as opposed to goods production. The fastest growing occupations will be the higher skilled, high-paying jobs such as computer scientists, lawyers, and engineers. Job opportunities will be very favorable for registered nurses, therapists, and other health care specialists; job growth of more than 2.7 million in health-related occupations will account for about 1 of 8 new jobs by the year 2000. Rapid growth also is expected in computer-related occupations--systems analysts, programmers, and computer operators. Hotels, restaurants and other industries catering to the ever-increasing demand for convenience and service will flourish.

By 1990, more than 75 percent of all jobs will require some postsecondary education. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, opportunities will be best for graduates of postsecondary technical training programs such as those offered at JCCC, particularly programs in which students gain practical work experience.

Because of changing economics and technology, it will be necessary to acquire new skills and training throughout a career to succeed; the average worker will have six employers in the course of a lifetime.

In the year 2000 the work force will be older and will consist of more minorities. Of the 20 million net additions to the labor force anticipated between 1985 and the year 2000, about 63 percent will be women and 20 percent will be immigrants.

Cautions

Projections of change are not unconditional predictions of the future, but are subject to a variety of influences which may cause a particular industry or occupation to change in a totally unexpected way. Consequently, readers are cautioned to utilize employment outlook information as a guide, rather than a guarantee of job opportunities in any given occupation.

Placement and salary information for JCCC career program completers is based on data supplied by respondents to the follow-up conducted each January of completers from the preceding year, and is not necessarily representative of either the number of students enrolled in each program or of the salaries of all career program completers.

Sources utilized in compiling these program outlooks are arranged by geographical region.

Local Data Sources:

Area Wage Survey, Kansas City, Missouri-Kansas, Metropolitan Area, September 1987, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

JCCC Career Student Follow-Up, Class of 1986-87, Office of Institutional Research, Johnson County Community College, August 1988.

Kansas City Employment Outlook, Projections to 1995, Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, October 1987.

Wage, Salary and Fringe Benefits Survey for Johnson County, Kansas, conducted by Johnson County Economic Research Institute in cooperation with Johnson County Community College and the Johnson County Chambers of Commerce, Spring 1987.

State Data Sources:

Job Openings and Training in Kansas, Kansas Occupational Information Coordinating Committee, Kansas Department of Human Resources, January 1988. (Utilizes 1982 base data with projections to 1990)

Kansas City (KS) Area Job Openings and Training, SDA III, Kansas Occupational Information Coordinating Committee, Kansas Department of Human Resources, April 1988. (Utilizes 1982 base data with projections to 1990)

Kansas Wage Survey, Kansas Department of Human Resources, Research and Analysis Section, May 1988.

1990 Kansas Occupational Outlook, Kansas Department of Human Resources, June 1985. (Utilizes 1982 base data with projections to 1990)

National Data Sources:

Occupational Outlook Handbook, 1988-89, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Occupational Projections and Training Data, 1988, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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NOTE: Three additional career programs are also offered at JCCC for which insufficient employment outlook information was available to warrant inclusion in this report:

Animal Health Technology

Equine Studies

Interpreter Training

ACCOUNTING

Little change is expected in the employment of bookkeepers and accounting clerks through the year 2000. Although the volume of business transactions is expected to grow rapidly, with a corresponding increase in the need for financial and accounting records, the rising use of computers and the sophisticated software packages now available permit employers to do much more work with the same number of employees. However, since the occupation is exceptionally large, replacement needs will continue to produce many openings each year.

Employment Information

Local: Approximately 14,810 workers were employed as accounting clerks or bookkeepers in the Greater Kansas City area in 1984. Projected employment for 1995 is 14,780 (-.2%). About 672 average annual openings due to replacements are expected, however, placing this occupation on the list of the 40 occupations with the highest annual job openings in the Greater Kansas City area.

State: Nearly 18,000 bookkeepers and accounting clerks were employed in Kansas in 1982. Over 22,000 jobs are projected for 1990 (+23.4%), with 1,343 average annual openings, including replacements, anticipated.

National: Bookkeepers and accounting clerks held 2.1 million jobs in 1986. Approximately 2.2 million jobs are projected for the year 2000 (+4.3%)

Salary Information

Johnson County: Starting hourly wage in spring 1987 was $6.30 to $6.97 for bookkeepers and $6.34 to $8.47 for accounting clerks. Median hourly wage was $7.32 for bookkeepers (n=50) and $7.31 for accounting clerks (n=477).

Greater Kansas City: Accounting clerks earned a median hourly wage of $7.78 in the Greater Kansas City area in 1987.

State: Bookkeepers and accounting clerks earned a mean range of $6.69 to $7.87 an hour in Kansas in 1988.

National: Accounting clerks' salaries varied by industry. They tended to be highest in public utilities and mining and lowest in finance, insurance, and real estate. Salaries in the West and Midwest tended to be higher than those in the Northeast and South.

Median hourly earnings of full-time bookkeepers and accounting clerks were about $7.16 nationwide in 1986. In 1987, the federal government paid accounting clerks with two years of experience or postsecondary education a starting salary of $6.37. Experienced bookkeepers in the private sector earned an average of $8.56 in 1986.

JCCC Career Program Completers: The average hourly wage of former accounting students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers who were working full-time in jobs related to their training was $10.63 (n=7). None of these respondents were working in their first job in the accounting field.

Placement Information

Eight of the nine accounting students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers were working in jobs related to their training (88.9%).

NOTE: Placement and salary information for JCCC career program completers is based on data supplied by respondents to the follow-up conducted each January of completers from the preceding year and is not necessarily representative of either the number of students enrolled in this program or the salaries of all career program completers.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE/LAW ENFORCEMENT

Employment of police officers, detectives, and special agents is expected to increase about as fast as the average for all occupations through the year 2000. Competition is expected to remain keen for job openings, particularly for higher paying jobs in large police departments. Because of attractive salaries and benefits, the number of qualified candidates exceeds the number of job openings in many federal agencies and state and local police departments. This has resulted in increased hiring standards and selectivity by employers. The outlook should be best for persons having college training in law enforcement.

Employment of correction officers is expected to increase faster than average for all occupations through the year 2000 as additional officers are hired to supervise and counsel an increasing inmate population and to relieve tensions in already crowded correctional institutions. Difficult working conditions contribute to a particularly high turnover rate.

Employment Information

Local: A total of 9,980 workers were employed as detectives, patrol officers, correction officers and jailers, parking enforcement officers, U.S. marshals, federal criminal investigators, sheriffs, guards, and in other protective service occupations in the Greater Kansas City area in 1984. Approximately 10,900 jobs are projected by 1995 (+9.2%), with 658 average annual job openings, including replacements, expected.

Guards and watch guards are on both the list of 40 occupations with the highest annual job openings and 40 occupations with the highest annual growth for the Greater Kansas City area.

State: Nearly 9,000 workers were employed as caseworkers, correction officers, U.S. marshalls, private detectives, police officers, detectives, patrollers, parking enforcement officers, and sheriffs in Kansas in 1982. Over 10,000 jobs are projected in these occupations by 1990 (+16.1%) with 533 average annual openings expected, including replacements.

National: Correction officers held about 176,000 jobs in 1986. About 236,000 jobs are anticipated by the year 2000 (+34.2%). Guards held 794,000 jobs in 1986, with 1,177,000 jobs projected by 2000 (+48.3%).

Police, detectives, patrol officers and supervisors held about 489,000 jobs in 1986; most were employed by local governments, primarily in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants. A total of 576,000 jobs in these areas are anticipated by the year 2000 (+17.8%).

Salary Information

Johnson County: Median 1987 hourly wages were: patrolman, $10.15 (n=18); police sergeant or lieutenant, $14.79 (n=3); police chief, $17.02 (n=1).

Greater Kansas City Area: The 1987 median hourly wage ranged from $11.61 for guards working in the manufacturing field to $4.30 for guards working in nonmanufacturing fields. Wage and salary information for police and related protective service occupations was not available.

National: According to a 1985 survey by the International Personnel Management Association, police patrol officers had a median annual hourly wage of about $10.43. They started at an average of $9.09 an hour and could reach an average maximum of $12.07 an hour. Police departments usually provide officers with special allowances for uniforms and furnish revolvers, nightsticks, handcuffs, and other required equipment. Because police officers generally are covered by liberal pension plans, many retire at half pay after 20 or 25 years of service.

Earnings of correction officers varied widely by level of government. At the local level, correction officers had median hourly wages of $8.80. Starting pay averaged $8.22 in jails and other county and municipal correctional institutions, and top earnings of correction officers averaged $10.34. At the federal level, the starting hourly wage in 1987 was $7.12; correction sergeants and other supervisory officers could advance to wages of nearly $17 an hour.

JCCC Program Completers: The average hourly wage of former administration of justice students reponding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers who were working full-time in jobs related to their training was $10.44 (n=25).

Placement Information

Twenty-five of the 29 former administration of justice students responding to follow up of the 1987 JCCC career program completers for whom current employment status was known were working in jobs related to their training (86.2%). One was in a job unrelated to JCCC training, one was pursuing additional education, and two were not in the labor force.

NOTE: Placement and salary information for JCCC career program completers is based on data supplied by respondents to the follow-up conducted each January of completers from the preceding year and is not necessarily representative of either the number of students enrolled in this program or the salaries of all career program completers.

AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY

Employment of automotive mechanics is expected to increase more slowly than the average for all occupations through the year 2000. The growing complexity of automotive technology, such as the use of electronic and emissions control equipment, increasingly necessitates that cars be serviced by professionals. Expansion of the driving age population and the average age of automobiles in operation also contributes to the demand for automotive mechanics. However, improvements in the reliability of automobiles, together with less frequent requirements for routine service, are expected to dampen employment growth. Most persons who enter the occupation may expect steady work because changes in economic conditions have little effect on the automotive repair business.

Employment Information

Local: Automotive and motorcycle mechanics held 4,730 jobs in the Greater Kansas City area in 1984, with 5,240 jobs anticipated by 1995 (+10.8%). Average annual openings, including replacements, are estimated at 180 jobs.

State: Auto mechanics is a high demand occupation in the Kansas 1982-1990 projections, with 550 average annual job openings. The 1982 employment statewide was 7,310, with 9,870 jobs predicted by 1990 (+35.0%).

National: Total employment in 1986 of automotive and motorcycle mechanics was 759,000. Approximately 820,000 jobs are anticipated by the year 2000 (+8.0%).

Salary Information

Johnson County: The starting hourly wage for automotive mechanics in 1985 was $9.85 to $11.75, with a median hourly wage of $9.89 for all automotive mechanics (n=32). Respondents to the spring 1987 Johnson County Wage and Salary survey reported median earnings of $7.00 per hour (n=38).

Greater Kansas City Area: Motor vehicle mechanics earned a median hourly wage of $14.04 in 1987, with a middle range of $11.29 to $14.82 per hour.

State: Auto mechanics in Kansas earned a mean range of $8.91 to $9.91 per hour in 1988.

National: Highly skilled automotive mechanics employed by automobile dealers in 24 cities had average hourly earnings of $14.50 in 1986. Less skilled service mechanics who performed routine service and made minor repairs had average hourly earnings of $11.00.

JCCC Program Completers: The average hourly wage of the former automotive technology students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers who were working full-time in jobs related to their training was $12.10 (n=5).

Placement Information

Seven of the nine former automotive technology students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers were working in jobs related to their training (77.8%). The remaining two were not in the labor force.

NOTE: Placement and salary information for JCCC career program completers is based on data supplied by respondents to the follow-up conducted each January of completers from the preceding year and is not necessarily representative of either the number of students enrolled in this program or the salaries of all career program completers.

AVIATION MAINTENANCE TECHNOLOGY

The number of aircraft mechanics is expected to increase about as fast as the average for all occupations through the year 2000. Approximately 40 percent worked for airlines, 25 percent worked for the federal government, and the balance worked for aircraft assembly firms or independent repair shops.

Overall, aircraft mechanics--particularly those with work experience--are expected to have excellent job opportunities since the number of job openings is expected to exceed the supply of qualified applicants. Job opportunities are likely to be best in general aviation. The number of job openings for aircraft mechanics in the federal government will fluctuate with changes in defense spending. A growing population and rising incomes are expected to stimulate the demand for airline transportation, and the number of aircraft is expected to grow.

Employment Information

Local: The 1984 employment of aircraft mechanics and aircraft engine specialists in the Greater Kansas City area was 1,650. Approximately 1,780 jobs are projected for 1995 (+7.9%). An average of 92 annual openings, including replacements, are anticipated.

State: Employment for aircraft mechanics in 1982 in Kansas was 3,020. Projected employment for 1990 is 4,260 for an anticipated growth of 1,240 jobs (+41.1%). About 227 average annual openings, including replacements, are expected.

National: Aircraft mechanics held about 107,000 jobs in 1984. Approximately 129,000 jobs are anticipated by the year 2000 (+20.1%).

Salary Information

National: In 1986, the median annual salary of aircraft mechanics was $26,000. Mechanics who worked on jets generally earned more than those working on other aircraft. The top 10 percent of all aircraft mechanics earned over $35,000 a year. Mechanics employed by the federal government averaged $25,314 in 1986.

JCCC Salary and Placement Information

Not available

ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY:

BIOMEDICAL EQUIPMENT TECHNOLOGY
CIVIL ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY
ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Employment of engineering technicians is expected to increase much faster than the average for all occupations through the year 2000. Over 40 percent work in manufacturing, mainly in the electrical and electronic machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, and machinery industries. About one in five work in service industries, mostly in engineering or business services companies who do engineering work on contract for government, manufacturing, or other organizations.

Despite the projection for much faster than average growth, most job openings will be to replace technicians who transfer to other occupations or leave the labor force. Many technician jobs are defense related; cutbacks in defense spending could result in layoffs.

Employment Information

Local: Electromedical and biomedical equipment repair workers held 80 jobs in 1984 in the Greater Kansas City area. No change in the total number of jobs is projected for 1995. Nine annual openings due to replacements are anticipated.

Civil engineering technicians held 690 jobs in the Greater Kansas City area in 1984. Only 680 jobs were projected for 1995 (-1.5%). Approximately 19 average annual openings are expected due to replacements.

Electrical and electronics technicians held 2,380 jobs in the Greater Kansas City area in 1984. Nearly 2,800 jobs are projected for 1995 (+15.97), with 68 average annual openings expected, including replacements.

State: Electromedical equipment repairers in Kansas held 80 positions in 1982, with 100 jobs projected for 1990 (+25%).

Civil engineering technicians in Kansas held 920 jobs in 1982, with 1,260 jobs projected by 1990 (+37.0%). About 62 average annual openings are projected, including replacements.

Electronics technicians in Kansas held 3,680 jobs in 1982. Projected 1990 employment is for 5,360 jobs (+45.7%). Approximately 244 annual job openings are projected, including replacements.

National: Electromedical and biomedical equipment repairers held over 7,000 jobs in 1986, with 9,000 jobs projected by the year 2000 (+24.2%). Electrical and electronics technicians held about 313,000 jobs in 1986, with 459,000 jobs projected by the year 2000 (+46.4%).

Engineering technicians and technologists, except electrical and electronic, held 376,000 jobs in 1986. Approximately 475,000 jobs are projected for the year 2000 (+26.4%).

Salary Information

Johnson County: In 1987 engineering technicians in Johnson County earned a starting hourly wage of $8.69. Median hourly wage was $11.13 (n=54).

Electronics technicians were offered a starting salary ranging from $6.00 to $7.00 an hour in 1987. Median hourly wage was $10.81 (n=99).

Local: Electronics technicians in the Greater Kansas City area earned a median hourly wage of $14.53 in 1987.

State: Electronics technician II earned an average hourly wage of $12.15 in 1984 in Kansas. More recent Kansas wage and salary information was unavailable for this occupation.

National: Median hourly earnings of full-time engineering technicians were about $11.73 in 1986; the middle 50 percent earned between $8.65 and $14.62. Ten percent earned less than $6.73, and 10 percent earned over $17.60 per hour.

JCCC Career Program Completers: The one biomedical equipment technology student working full-time in a job related to JCCC training who responded to the follow-up of 1987 career program completers reported an hourly wage of $8.00.

The average hourly wage of former electronics engineering technology students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers who were working full-time in jobs related to their JCCC training was $9.44 (n=4).

Placement Information

One of the two former biomedical equipment technology students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers was working in a job related to JCCC training (50%); the other was pursuing additional education.

Four of the seven former electronics engineering technology students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers for whom current employment status was known were working in jobs related to their JCCC training (57.1%); one was pursuing additional education and two were not in the labor force.

NOTE: Placement and salary information for JCCC career program completers is based on data supplied by respondents to the follow-up conducted each January of completers from the preceding year and is not necessarily representative of either the number of students enrolled in these programs or the salaries of all career program completers.

CHEF APPRENTICESHIP

Job openings for chefs, cooks, and other kitchen workers are expected to be plentiful through the year 2000. Employment in restaurants is expected to grow rapidly; sales and employment will increase with the growth of the economy. Also, as more women join the work force, families may increasingly find dining out a welcome convenience. Increasing demand for restaurants that offer table service and varied menus, particularly more expensive restaurants that offer more exotic foods, will require highly skilled cooks and chefs.

The Chef Apprenticeship program at JCCC is accredited by the American Culinary Federation and the U.S. Department of Labor. Students must successfully complete all entry-level examinations as prescribed by the Apprenticeship Committee of the American Culinary Federation Education Institute.

Employment Information

Local: Approximately 4,910 cooks were employed in restaurants in the Greater Kansas City area in 1984. Projections for 1995 are for 6,090 cooks (+24%) with 380 estimated annual job openings, including replacements. Restaurant cooks are listed among the 40 occupations with both the highest annual job openings and the highest annual growth in the Greater Kansas City area.

State: A total of 4,320 jobs for restaurant cooks were available in 1982, with 5,790 jobs anticipated by 1990 (+34%). Nearly 430 average annual job openings, including replacements, are projected.

National: Restaurant cooks held approximately 520,000 jobs in 1986, with 759,000 jobs anticipated by the year 2000 (+46.2%).

Salary Information

Johnson County: The 1987 starting salary range for a chef in Johnson County was $16,994 to $22,006, with a median salary for all chefs of $15,496 (n=21).

National: According to a survey conducted by the National Restaurant Association, median annual earnings of chefs were $17,368 in 1986, and generally ranged between $15,080 and $18,720. Executive chefs had an estimated median base salary of $22,700, but those employed in the largest restaurants and institutional food service facilities often had base salaries over $35,000. Annual bonus or incentive payments of most executive chefs ranged between $1,500 and $7,000 a year.

JCCC Career Program Completers: The average annual salary of the former chef apprentice students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers who were working full-time in jobs related to their training was $13,482 (n=6).

Placement Information

Six of the seven former chef apprentice students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers were working in jobs related to their JCCC training (85.7%) and one was pursuing additional education.

NOTE: Placement and salary information for JCCC career program completers is based on data supplied by respondents to the follow-up conducted each January of completers from the preceding year and is not necessarily representative of either the number of students enrolled in this program or the salaries of all career program completers.

COMMERCIAL ART

Employment of visual artists is expected to grow faster than the average for all occupations through the year 2000. However, competition for both salaried jobs and freelance work is keen. Freelance work may be hard to come by, especially at first, and many freelancers earn very little until they acquire experience and establish a good reputation.

The supply of those seeking entry to this field will continue to exceed requirements in both the graphic and fine arts fields. Nonetheless, graphic arts studios and clients alike are always on the lookout for artists who display outstanding talent, creativity, and style. Talented artists who have developed a mastery of artistic techniques and skills should continue to be in great demand.

Employment Information

Local: There were 2,750 artists and related workers employed in the Greater Kansas City area in 1984. Approximately 3,200 jobs are anticipated by 1995 (+16.4%) with 144 average annual openings projected, including replacements.

State: A total of 560 workers were employed as commercial artists in Kansas in 1982, with 690 jobs projected by 1990 (+23.2%). Approximately 37 annual job openings, including replacements, are anticipated.

National: About 176,000 artists and commercial artists were employed in 1986, with 235,000 jobs projected for the year 2000 (+33.6%).

Salary Information

Johnson County: Graphic designers/art directors earned a starting salary in 1987 ranging from $20,800 to $22,006. Median salary for experienced workers was $26,291 (n=42).

State: The 1984 survey of Kansas employers indicated an average annual salary for the five workers in the graphic designer II category of $21,828. More recent wage and salary information was unavailable.

National: The median earnings for salaried graphic artists who usually work full-time were about $20,000 a year in 1986. The middle 50 percent earned between $15,200 and $26,000 a year.

JCCC Career Program Completers: The average annual salary of the former commercial art students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers who were working full-time in jobs related to their training was $18,859 (n=17). Average annual salary for former students working in their first job in commercial art was $17,306 (n=9).

Placement Information

Nineteen of the 24 former commercial art students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers for whom current employment status was known were working in jobs related to their JCCC training (79.2%); two were pursuing additional education, one was unemployed, and two were not in the labor force.

NOTE: Placement and salary information for JCCC career program completers is based on data supplied by respondents to the follow-up conducted each January of completers from the preceding year and is not necessarily representative of either the number of students enrolled in this program or the salaries of all career program completers.

COMPUTER SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY

Employment of computer technicians is expected to grow much faster than the average for all occupations through the year 2000. Despite the faster than average growth in employment, most job openings for technicians will result from the need to replace workers who leave the labor force or transfer to other occupations such as service manager. Employment of service technicians is not expected to grow as rapidly as the amount of equipment in use due to the ability of the latest equipment to diagnose the cause of its own malfunctions.

Computer technicians generally work in metropolitan areas, where computer equipment is concentrated. Technicians experienced in the service of several models and brands of equipment or with the most complex equipment generally will be in the greatest demand. Employers are placing increasing emphasis on formal education. Job applicants with a two-year degree should have the competitive edge in landing jobs.

Employment Information

Local: Data processing equipment repairers held 390 jobs in the Greater Kansas City area in 1984, with 470 jobs projected by 1995 (+20.5%). Approximately 10 average annual openings, including replacements, are expected.

State: About 130 people were employed as data processing machine mechanics in Kansas in 1982, with 270 jobs projected by 1990 (+107.7%).

National: Approximately 69,000 data processing equipment repairers were employed in 1986, with 125,000 jobs projected by the year 2000 (+80.4%).

Salary Information

Johnson County: The starting hourly wage for electronics technicians (the closest occupational category for which data were available) was $6.00 to $7.00 per hour, with a median hourly wage for all electronics technicians of 10.81 (n=99).

Local: Electronics technicians in the Greater Kansas City area earned a median hourly wage of $14.53 in 1987.

State: The 1988 mean wage range for machine repairers (the closest occupational category for which data were available) was $8.83 to $9.83 per hour.

National: Median hourly earnings of full-time computer service technicians were about $12.84 in 1986. The middle 50 percent earned between $10.24 and $16.54. The lowest 10 percent earned less than $7.60 per hour. The top 10 percent of computer service technicians earned $19.62 per hour or more.

JCCC Career Program Completers: The average hourly wage of the one former computer systems technology student responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers who was working full-time in a job related to JCCC training was $7.00.

Placement Information

One of the four former computer systems technology students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers was working in a job related to JCCC training; the other three were unemployed.

NOTE: Placement and salary information for JCCC career program completers is based on data supplied by respondents to the follow-up conducted each January of completers from the preceding year and is not necessarily representative of either the number of students enrolled in this program or the salaries of all career program completers.

DATA PROCESSING

Employment of both computer programmers and computer operators is expected to grow much faster than the average for all occupations through the year 2000. Competition has increased for entry level positions in programming, affecting even applicants with a bachelor's degree. Graduates of two-year programs in data processing and people with less than a two-year degree or its equivalent in work experience are facing especially strong competition in the programmer field. However, some employers promote computer operators who have taken courses in programming to programmer jobs after they acquire work experience.

Jobs for computer and peripheral equipment operators are found in almost every industry, although most are in data processing service firms which have data processing needs that require large computer installations. Many employers prefer computer operators with trade school or junior college training in data processing.

Employment Information

Local: There were approximately 2,670 computer and peripheral equipment operators employed in the Greater Kansas City area in 1984. Over 3,000 jobs are projected by 1995 (+16.5%) with 78 average annual job openings anticipated, including replacements.

Computer programmers held 3,340 jobs in 1984, with 4,320 jobs projected by 1995 (+29.3%) and 223 average annual openings anticipated, including replacements. Computer programmers and aides were listed among the 40 occupations with the highest annual growth in the Greater Kansas City area.

State: A total of 3,120 computer and peripheral equipment operators were employed in Kansas in 1982. Over 5,000 jobs are projected by 1990 (+65.7%), with 255 average annual openings, including replacements, anticipated.

Approximately 2,100 computer programmers were employed in Kansas in 1982, with 3,090 jobs projected by 1990 (+47.1%) and 150 average annual openings anticipated, including replacements.

National: Computer and peripheral equipment operators held about 309,000 jobs in 1986. Over 450,000 jobs are projected for the year 2000 (+47.7%).

Computer programmers held 479,000 jobs in 1986, with 813,000 jobs projected by the year 2000 (+69.9%).

Salary Information

Johnson County: Computer operators (mainframe/minicomputer) earned a starting salary of between $13,478 and $16,827 in 1987. Median annual salary was $15,496 (n=74).

Entry-level programmers in Johnson County earned a starting salary of between $17,971 and $21,918 a year in 1987, with a median annual salary of $22,797 (n=425).

Local: Median annual salary for computer operators in the Greater Kansas City area in 1987 was $19,292. Computer programmers (business) earned a median annual salary of $21,008 in 1987.

State: The Kansas majority annual wage range for computer operators was $13,811 to $15,184 in 1984 (the last year for which data are available).

Programmers in Kansas earned a mean annual range of $25,397 to $27,477 in 1988.

National: In 1986, full-time computer operators earned an average annual salary of $16,500; the top ten percent earned more than $29,000. Earnings were higher in the North and West than in the South.

Median earnings of programmers who worked full time in 1986 were about $27,000 a year. The middle 50 percent earned between $20,700 and $33,900 annually, and the highest ten percent earned more than $43,100.

JCCC Career Program Completers: The average annual salary of former data processing students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers who were working full-time in jobs related to their training was $21,393 (n=23). Average annual salary of former students working in their first data processing job was $16,744 (n=16).

Placement Information

Twenty-five of the 27 former data processing students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers were working in jobs related to JCCC training (92.6%); one was working in a job unrelated to JCCC training and the other was unemployed.

NOTE: Placement and salary information for JCCC career program completers is based on data supplied by respondents to the follow-up conducted each January of completers from the preceding year and is not necessarily representative of either the number of students enrolled in this program or the salaries of all career program completers.

DENTAL HYGIENE

Employment of dental hygienists is expected to grow much faster than the average for all occupations through the year 2000. New dentists are disposed to hire hygienists because they are taught in dental school how to make effective use of dental hygiene services. The trend toward group practice and retail dentistry--practice styles that stress appropriate utilization of dental auxiliaries--should also contribute to job growth for hygienists.

Most dental hygienists work in private dental offices. Other places of employment include public health agencies, school systems, business firms, hospitals, clinics, and schools of dental hygiene. Dentists frequently hire hygienists to work only 2 or 3 days a week, so hygienists who want to work more hours often hold jobs in more than one practice setting.

Employment Information

Local: Approximately 410 dental hygienists were employed in the Greater Kansas City area in 1984. Projected 1995 employment is for 460 jobs (+12.2%), with 26 average annual openings, including replacements.

State: A total of 510 jobs were available in Kansas in 1982. Approximately 620 jobs are anticipated by 1990 (+21.6%) with 33 average annual openings, including replacements.

National: Dental hygienists held about 87,000 jobs in 1986, with approximately 141,000 jobs projected by the year 2000 (+62.6%).

Salary Information

National: According to a survey conducted for the American Dental Hygienists' Association, earnings for most dental hygienists, a majority of whom were employed on a part-time basis, ranged between $12,500 and $22,500 a year in 1986. In 1985, the federal government paid dental hygienists with no experience starting salaries of between $12,862 and $14,390 a year, depending on the length of their training. Dental hygienists working for the federal government averaged about $17,300 a year in 1984.

JCCC Career Program Completers: The average annual salary of former dental hygiene students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers who were working full-time in jobs related to their training was $26,000 (n=14).

Placement Information

All 15 of the former dental hygiene students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers were working in jobs related to their JCCC training (100%). One was working part-time and 14 were employed full-time.

NOTE: Placement and salary information for JCCC career program completers is based on data supplied by respondents to the follow-up conducted each January of completers from the preceding year and is not necessarily representative of either the number of students enrolled in this program or the salaries of all career program completers.

DRAFTING TECHNOLOGY

Little change in employment of drafters is expected through the year 2000. Even though little or no growth is expected, a large number of openings will result each year from the need to replace drafters who transfer to other occupations or leave the labor force.

Employers prefer applicants who have two years of post-high school training in technical institutes, junior and community colleges, or extension divisions of universities.

Employment Information

Local: Approximately 2,730 drafters were employed in the Greater Kansas City area in 1984, with 2,890 jobs projected by 1995 (+5.9%). About 72 average annual job openings, including replacements, are expected.

State: Kansas employed 2,600 drafters in 1982, with 4,050 jobs projected for 1990 (+55.8%). Approximately 291 average annual job openings, including replacements, are anticipated.

National: Drafters held over 348,000 jobs in 1986, with 354,000 jobs projected by the year 2000 (+1.6%).

Salary Information

Johnson County: Class C drafters* earned starting salaries in 1987 of beween $6.66 and $8.34 per hour. Median hourly wage for class C drafters was $7.88 (n=16). Class B drafters* (n=27) earned $9.30 an hour, and class A drafters* (n=34) earned $11.21.

Local: The 1987 median hourly wage for drafters in the Greater Kansas City area was $10.79.

State: Drafters earned a mean range of $9.72 to $10.72 in Kansas in 1988.

National: Median hourly earnings of drafters who worked full time year round were about $10.29 in 1986. The middle 50 percent earned between $7.93 and $13.94 an hour, and the top ten percent earned more than $18.50.

JCCC Career Program Completers: The average hourly wage of former drafting technology students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers who were working full-time in jobs related to

their training was $8.92 (n=3). The two respondents employed in their first job in this career field were earning an average of $7.38 per hour; the one working in a job which was not the first in this career field was earning $12.00 per hour.

Placement Information

All three former drafting technology students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers were working in jobs related to their training (100%).

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* Descriptions of class A, B, and C drafters are taken from the Spring 1987 Johnson County Wage and Salary Survey:

DRAFTER--CLASS C: Prepares detail drawings of single units or parts for engineering, construction, manufacturing or repair purposes. Types of drawings prepared include isometric projections (depicting three dimension in accurate scale) and sectional views to clarify positioning of components and convey needed information. Normal entry level draftsman classification.

DRAFTER--CLASS B: Performs nonroutine and complex drafting assignments that require the application of most of the standardized drawing techniques regularly used. Receives initial instructions, requirements and advice from supervisor. Completed work is checked for technical accuracy.

DRAFTER--CLASS A: Plans the graphic presentation of complex items having distinctive design features that differ significantly from established drafting precedents. Works closely with the design originator and with minimum supervision. May either prepare drawings, or direct their preparation by lower level draftsmen.

NOTE: Placement and salary information for JCCC career program completers is based on data supplied by respondents to the follow-up conducted each January of completers from the preceding year and is not necessarily representative of either the number of students enrolled in this program or the salaries of all career program completers.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SCIENCE:

EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIAN/EMT (BASIC)
MOBILE INTENSIVE CARE TECHNICIAN/MICT (PARAMEDIC)

Employment of emergency medical technicians and paramedics is expected to grow about as fast as the average for all occupations through the year 2000. Nearly all jobs are found in private ambulance services, in hospitals, or in municipal police, fire, or rescue squad departments.

Opportunities are expected to be best in municipal governments and private ambulance services. In addition to job openings created by expansion of emergency medical services, many additional openings will occur because of replacement needs, which are substantial in this occupation. Turnover is reported to be quite high, reflecting the stress and heavy responsibility the work entails. Prospects for qualified applicants should be excellent in the years ahead.

Employment Information

Local: About 400 emergency medical technicians were employed in the Greater Kansas City area in 1984, with 410 jobs projected by 1995 (+2.5%). Approximately 25 average annual openings, including replacements, are anticipated.

State: Approximately 520 emergency medical technicians were employed in Kansas in 1982, with 510 jobs projected for 1990 (-1.9%). About 16 average annual openings are anticipated, including replacements.

National: Over 65,000 emergency medical technicians were employed in 1986; an estimated ten percent of them were paramedics. About 75,000 paid jobs in this field are projected for the year 2000 (+15.0%).

Salary Information

Regional: Average 1987 annual salaries within the 12 state area comprising the Central United States were: Basic EMT* $19,710; Intermediate EMT* $18,710, and Paramedic* $23,360. Source: Journal of Emergency Medical Services, January 1988, pp. 62-64.

National: Earnings of EMTs depend on the employment setting and geographic location as well as the individual's training and experience. Average 1987 annual earnings were: EMT-Ambulance (basic), $18,710 (n=8,709); EMT-Intermediate, $19,840 (n=1,184); EMT-Paramedic, $24,100 (n=4,932). Source: Journal of Emergency Medical Services, January 1988, pp. 62-64.

JCCC Career Program Completers: The average annual salary of former EMT students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers who were working full-time in jobs related to their training was $16,638 (n=19); for MICT respondents the average salary reported was $17,987 (n=8). Respondents employed in their first job in EMT averaged $14,789; those employed in a job which was not their first in this field averaged $18,658.

Placement Information

Twenty-two of the 26 former EMT students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers for whom current employment status was known were working in jobs related to their JCCC training (84.6%); three were employed in jobs unrelated to JCCC training and one was pursuing additional education. All eight of the former MICT students were employed in jobs related to their JCCC training (100%).

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* The following skills and training requirements were taken from information provided by the Bureau of Emergency Medical Services, Lyle E. Eckhart, Director, Topeka, Kansas.

Basic EMT: Skills include: Basic life support, M.A.S.T., EOA. Certification requirements: Successful completion of approved program and successful completion of state-administered written and practical examinations. Recertification requirements: Completion of continuing education prescribed and approved annually by the State EMS Council. Averages about 14 hours annually.

Intermediate EMT: Skills include: All basic skills plus IV therapy. Certification requirements: Successful completion of approved program and successful completion of state-administered written and practical examinations. Recertification requirements: Completion of all basic level continuing education plus four hours of IV therapy prescribed and approved annually by the State EMS Council.

Paramedic: Skills include: All basic life support skills, plus M.A.S.T.-E.O.A., endotracheal intubation, IV therapy, drug administration. Certification requirements: Successful completion of approved program and completion of state-administered written and practical examinations. Recertification requirements: 30 hours of continuing education prescribed and approved annually by the State EMS Council.

NOTE: Placement and salary information for JCCC career program completers is based on data supplied by respondents to the follow-up conducted each January of completers from the preceding year and is not necessarily representative of either the number of students enrolled in these programs or the salaries of all career program completers.

FASHION MERCHANDISING
AND
INTERIOR MERCHANDISING

NOTE: Since no separate occupational category was detailed for either fashion merchandising or interior merchandising in available sources, employment and salary information is provided for related occupations for which completers of these programs qualify.

Employment of buyers is expected to grow more slowly than the average for all occupations through the year 2000 as more trade establishments automate and centralize their purchasing departments. The number of qualified job seekers will continue to exceed the number of openings because merchandising attracts many college graduates. Firms prefer to hire applicants who are familiar with the merchandise they sell as well as with wholesaling and retailing practices. Some firms promote qualified employees from within to assistant buyer positions; others recruit and train college graduates. Prospects are likely to be best for qualified applicants who enjoy the competitive, fast-paced nature of merchandising.

Employment of salespersons is expected to grow faster than the average for all workers through the year 2000. Retail sales will continue to provide more job openings than almost any other occupation.

Employment Information

Local: Approximately 1,500 buyers, retail and/or wholesale, were employed in the Greater Kansas City area in 1984, with 1,570 jobs anticipated in this occupation by 1995 (+4.7%). About 63 average annual openings, including replacements, are anticipated.

Retail salespersons held 22,650 jobs in the Greater Kansas City area in 1984. Projected employment of retail salespersons in 1995 is for 24,540 workers (+8.34%). First line sales supervisors held 2,720 jobs in 1984, with 3,100 sales supervisor positions projected for 1995 (+14.0%). Approximately 174 average annual supervisory openings and 1,477 average annual retail sales openings, including replacements, are anticipated.

About 140 interior designers were employed in the Greater Kansas City area in 1984, with 160 jobs projected for 1995 (+14.3%). Seven average annual openings, including replacements, are anticipated.

State: Clothing market buyers, sales clerks and merchandise displayers held a total of 3,610 jobs in Kansas in 1982, with 4,290 jobs projected by 1990 (+18.8%). Approximately 253 average annual openings, including replacements, are projected. Home furnishing sales clerks held 740 jobs

in Kansas in 1982, with 870 jobs projected by 1990 (+17.6%). About 51 average annual openings, including replacements, are projected.

National: Wholesale and retail buyers held about 192,000 jobs in 1986. Projected employment by the year 2000 is for 209,000 jobs (+8.7%). Retail sales workers held about 3.6 million jobs in 1986, with 4.8 million jobs projected by the year 2000 (+33.5%).

Salary Information

Johnson County: Entry-level salary range for inside sales personnel engaged in retail trade in 1987 was $5.13 to $5.28 an hour. Median hourly wage for all inside sales personnel employed by respondents to the Spring 1987 Johnson County Wage and Salary Survey was $8.17 (n=180). Median hourly wage for sales clerks was $8.43 (n=3).

National: Median hourly earnings of buyers were $9.95 in 1986. Most buyers earned between $7.02 and $13.94 per hour. Buyers for large wholesale distributors and for mass merchandisers such as discount or large chain department stores are among the most highly paid.

In 1986, the median hourly wage of all full-time retail sales workers was about $5.40; sales workers in apparel averaged $4.80, and sales workers in furniture and home furnishings averaged $7.55 per hour. Ten percent of all sales workers earned more than $12.75 per hour.

JCCC Career Program Completers: The average hourly wage of former fashion merchandising students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers who were working full-time in jobs related to their training was $6.75 (n=6).

Former students from the interior merchandising program working full-time in jobs related to their JCCC training reported average hourly wages of $5.50 (n=5). This was the first job in interior merchandising for all five respondents.

Placement Information

All eight of the former fashion merchandising students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers were working in jobs related to their JCCC training (100%). Seven of the eight respondents from interior merchandising were employed in jobs related to their JCCC training (87.5%). The other respondent was employed in a job unrelated to interior merchandising.

NOTE: Placement and salary information for JCCC career program completers is based on data supplied by respondents to the follow-up conducted each January of completers from the preceding year and is not necessarily representative of either the number of students enrolled in these programs or the salaries of all career program completers.

FIRE SCIENCE:

FIRE PREVENTION
FIRE PROTECTION
FIRE PROTECTION ADMINISTRATION

Employment of firefighters is expected to increase about as fast as the average for all occupations through the year 2000 due to the increase in the nation's population and fire protection needs. However, little employment growth is expected in large, urban fire departments. Much of the expected increase will occur in smaller communities with expanding populations that augment volunteers with career firefighters to better meet growing, increasingly complex fire protection needs. The number of qualified applicants in most areas generally exceeds the number of job openings, even though the written examination and physical requirements eliminate many applicants. This situation is expected to persist through the year 2000.

Employment Information

Local: About 1,310 workers were employed in firefighting occupations in the Greater Kansas City area in 1984, with 1,360 positions projected for 1995 (+3.8%). Approximately 17 average annual openings are anticipated, including replacements.

State: Nearly 2,500 workers were employed in firefighting positions in Kansas in 1982, with 2,670 jobs projected by 1990 (+6.8%). Approximately 52 average annual openings are anticipated through 1990, including replacements.

National: Firefighters held about 279,000 jobs in 1986, with 325,000 jobs projected by the year 2000 (+16.5%).

Salary Information

Johnson County: Most recent available data indicate a median annual wage for firefighters in 1985 of $17,534 (n=21).

National: Nonsupervisory firefighters had a median annual salary of about $20,900 in 1985, but their earnings varied considerably depending on city size and region of the country. Earnings for firefighters are lowest in the South and highest in the West, and generally are higher in large cities than in small ones. Entrance salaries for beginning full-time firefighters averaged about $18,600 a year, while maximum salaries averaged nearly $24,100 a year. Fire lieutenants had a median annual

salary of about $25,800 in 1985, and fire captains had a median salary of more than $28,500, with some fire captains earning in excess of $57,000 a year.

JCCC Career Program Completers: The average annual salary of former fire science students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers who were working full-time in jobs related to their training was $21,164 (n=6).

Placement Information

Six of the seven former fire science students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers were working in jobs related to their JCCC training (85.7%); one was not in the labor force.

NOTE: Placement and salary information for JCCC career program completers is based on data supplied by respondents to the follow-up conducted each January of completers from the preceding year and is not necessarily representative of either the number of students enrolled in these programs or the salaries of all career program completers.

HVAC TECHNOLOGY:
HEATING, VENTILATION AND AIR CONDITIONING
(FORMERLY ENERGY TECHNOLOGY)

Employment of heating, air-conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics is expected to increase about as fast as the average for all occupations through the year 2000. Most job openings will result from the need to replace workers who transfer to other occupations or leave the labor force. Jobs are found throughout the country, reflecting our dependence on climate-control systems.

Because of the increased sophistication of heating, air-conditioning, and refrigeration systems, most employers prefer to hire those with technical school or apprenticeship training. Experienced mechanics may need to take courses to keep up with changes in technology and to expand their skills. Because mechanics frequently deal directly with the public, they should be courteous and tactful, especially when dealing with an aggravated customer.

Employment Information

Local: About 1,320 workers in the Greater Kansas City area were employed in this field in 1984, with 1,730 jobs projected by 1995 (+31.1%). Approximately 89 average annual openings, including replacements, are anticipated.

State: About 1,250 refrigeration and air-conditioning mechanics were employed in Kansas in 1982, with 1,710 jobs projected for 1990 (+36.8%). Approximately 95 average annual openings, including replacements, are anticipated.

National: Approximately 222,000 heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers were employed in 1986; over 270,000 jobs are projected by the year 2000 (+22.3%).

Salary Information

National: Median hourly earnings of air-conditioning, heating, and refrigeration mechanics who were not self-employed were $9.75 in 1986. The middle 50 percent earned between $7.28 and $13.00, and the top 10 percent earned more than $16.88 per hour.

JCCC Career Program Completers: The average hourly wage of former HVAC technology students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers who were working full-time in jobs related to their training was $12.32 (n=6).

Placement Information

All six of the former HVAC technology students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers for whom current employment status was known were working in jobs related to their JCCC training (100%).

NOTE: Placement and salary information for JCCC career program completers is based on data supplied by respondents to the follow-up conducted each January of completers from the preceding year and is not necessarily representative of either the number of students enrolled in this program or the salaries of all career program completers.

HOSPITALITY MANAGEMENT

Employment of salaried hotel managers and restaurant and food service managers is expected to grow much faster than the average for all occupations through the year 2000. Applicants who have college degrees in hotel administration or in restaurant and institutional food service management should have a decided advantage in seeking entry positions and later advancement. Certification provides valuable formal recognition of the skills of a chef or cook.

The American Culinary Federation certifies chefs and cooks at various levels, with standards based primarily on experience and formal training. For additional information, see the JCCC Program Outlook for "Chef Apprentice."

Employment Information

Local: About 2,520 workers were employed as food service and lodging managers in the Greater Kansas City area in 1984, with 2,710 jobs projected by 1995 (+7.5%). About 125 average annual openings, including replacements, are anticipated.

State: Restaurant managers held 3,870 jobs in 1982, with approximately 5,100 jobs projected by 1990 (+31.8%). About 325 average annual openings, including replacements, are anticipated.

National: Approximately 509,000 food service and lodging managers held jobs in 1986, with 663,000 jobs projected by the year 2000 (+30.4%).

Salary Information

Johnson County: Hotel managers and assistant managers reported median annual earnings of $26,749 in 1987 (n=3). Dining room, banquet/ restaurant managers reported a starting salary range of $11,440 to $17,534 with median annual earnings for all banquet/restaurant managers reported of $20,176 in 1985 (n=7) and $17,534 in 1987 (n=5).

State: Wage and salary data were not available for hotel or restaurant managers in Kansas. However, administrative assistants earned a mean range in 1988 of $19,115 to $21,195 a year and office managers earned a mean range of $20,821 to $22,901. Salaries for hotel or restaurant managers are expected to be comparable.

National: In 1986, annual salaries of assistant hotel managers averaged about $34,500, based on a survey conducted for the American Hotel and Motel Association. Salaries varied greatly according to the size of the

hotel. Assistants employed in large hotels averaged $45,500, while those in small hotels with less than 200 rooms averaged an estimated $21,100. Earnings of restaurant and food service managers also varied greatly according to the type and size of establishment. Based on a survey conducted for the National Restaurant Association, their median base salary was estimated to be $22,400 a year in 1986, but managers of the largest restaurants and institutional food service facilities often earned annual salaries in excess of $40,000.

JCCC Career Program Completers: The average annual salary of former hospitality management students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers who were working full-time in jobs related to their training was $17,948 (n=8). Average annual salary for those employed in their first job in this career field was $17,264 (n=4).

Placement Information

Eight of the 11 former hospitality management students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers were employed in jobs related to their JCCC training (72.7%). Two were in jobs unrelated to hospitality management, and one was pursuing additional education.

NOTE: Placement and salary information for JCCC career program completers is based on data supplied by respondents to the follow-up conducted each January of completers from the preceding year and is not necessarily representative of either the number of students enrolled in this program or the salaries of all career program completers.

INFORMATION WORD PROCESSING

Employment of word processors is expected to decline through the year 2000 despite the "information explosion" and rapid growth in the volume of business transactions. With the installation of word processing equipment, the productivity of typists has risen dramatically. In addition, more and more professionals and managers are using desktop personal computers and executive work stations, and are handling an increasing portion of the work previously delegated to support staff, especially word processing.

Jobs will be plentiful in this very large occupation, however, because of replacement needs. Job prospects should be brightest for those word processors with the best technical skills. In particular, the more word processing "languages" word processors know--especially the more complex ones--the better their job opportunities will be.

Employment Information

Local: Word processors held 1,420 jobs in the Greater Kansas City area in 1984, with 1,750 jobs projected by 1995 (+23.2%). Approximately 71 average annual openings, including replacements, are anticipated.

State: Stenographers (the closest occupation for which data were available) held 2,580 jobs in Kansas in 1982. Approximately 2,800 jobs are projected by 1900 (+8.5%), with 130 average annual openings, including replacements, anticipated.

National: Typists and word processors held about 1,002,000 jobs in 1986, with 862,000 jobs projected by the year 2000 (-13.9%).

Salary Information

Johnson County: Word processors in Johnson County earned a starting hourly wage ranging from $6.47 to $8.00 in 1987. Median wage for word processing operators was $7.18 per hour (n=48).

Local: Word processors in the Greater Kansas City area earned a median hourly wage of $7.70 in 1987.

State: No separate occupational category exists for word processors in Kansas data sources. The mean hourly range for typists was $6.00 to $7.00, and the mean hourly range for secretaries was $6.85 to $7.85 in 1988. Typists generally receive higher salaries if they have word processing experience.

National: Word processors in the private sector earned average hourly wages ranging from $6.73 to $8.70 in 1986, depending on the complexity of the work and the level of responsibility.

JCCC Career Program Completers: Respondents to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers from the Information Word Processing program who were employed full-time in jobs related to their training reported an average hourly wage of $7.38 (n=4).

Placement Information

Four of the five former information word processing students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers were employed in jobs related to JCCC training (80%) and one was working in a job unrelated to JCCC training.

NOTE: Placement and salary information for JCCC career program completers is based on data supplied by respondents to the follow-up conducted each January of completers from the preceding year and is not necessarily representative of either the number of students enrolled in these programs or the salaries of all career program completers.

MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY

Employment of blue-collar worker supervisors is expected to increase more slowly than the average for all occupations through the year 2000. Although rising incomes will stimulate demand for goods, employment in manufacturing industries will grow slowly due to increasing foreign competition.

Offsetting the decline in the number of supervisors in manufacturing, however, will be an increase in jobs in nonmanufacturing industries, especially in the trade and service sectors. Many openings will arise from the need to replace workers who leave the occupation; because the occupation is so large, turnover results in a large number of openings.

Employment Information

Local: About 110 workers were employed in industrial engineering technology in the Greater Kansas City area in 1984. Approximately 110 jobs were also projected for 1995, with 5 average annual openings expected. Blue collar worker supervisors held 9,850 jobs in the Greater Kansas City area in 1984, with 10,420 jobs projected for 1995 (+5.8%). Approximately 375 average annual openings are expected, including replacements.

State: Kansas employed 100 industrial engineering technologists in 1982. Approximately 160 jobs are projected for 1990 (+60.0%), with 10 average annual openings, including replacements.

National: Total employment of blue collar worker supervisors in 1986 exceeded 1.8 million, with projected employment of 1,967,000 by the year 2000 (+7.9%).

Salary Information

Johnson County: Machine shop supervisors earned a median hourly wage of $14.55 in 1987 (n=12). Assembly supervisors earned a starting wage of from $6.91 to $8.86, and a median hourly wage of $10.89 (n=83).

State: Line supervisors earned a mean range of $10.64 to $11.64 in Kansas in 1988.

National: Median hourly earnings for blue-collar worker supervisors were about $12.13 in 1986. The middle 50 percent earned between $8.75 and $15.75. Most companies keep wages of supervisors about 10 to 30 percent higher than those of their subordinates.

JCCC Career Program Completers: The average hourly wage of the one former manufacturing technology student responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers was $11.00. This was not the first job in this career field for this respondent.

Placement Information

The single former manufacturing technology student responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers was working in a job related to JCCC training (100%).

NOTE: Placement and salary information for JCCC career program completers is based on data supplied by respondents to the follow-up conducted each January of completers from the preceding year and is not necessarily representative of either the number of students enrolled in this program or the salaries of all career program completers.

MARKETING AND MANAGEMENT

Employment of marketing, advertising, and public relations managers is expected to increase faster than the average for all occupations through the year 2000 as increasingly intense domestic and foreign competition in products and services offered consumers requires greater marketing and promotional efforts. The most rapid growth is expected in the data processing services industry in response to the increasing use of computers. Very rapid growth is also expected in the radio and television broadcasting industry as this communication medium is increasingly used, and in the travel, hotel, restaurant, and amusement and recreation services industries as personal incomes and leisure time increase.

For marketing and sales management positions, some employers prefer a bachelor's or master's degree in business administration with an emphasis on marketing. However, requirements vary depending upon the particular job. Most marketing, advertising, and public relations management positions are filled by promoting experienced staff or related professional or technical personnel--for example, sales representatives, purchasing agents, buyers, advertising workers, and public relations specialists.

Persons interested in becoming marketing, advertising, and public relations managers should be mature, creative, highly motivated, resistant to stress, and flexible, yet decisive. The ability to communicate persuasively, both orally and in writing, with other managers, staff, and the public is vital.

Employment Information

Local: Marketing, advertising, and public relations managers held 1,600 jobs in the Greater Kansas City area in 1984. The 1995 employment projection is for 1,760 jobs (+10.00%). Approximately 59 annual job openings, including replacements, are anticipated.

State: Managers and sales supervisors held 19,180 jobs in Kansas in 1982, with 23,810 jobs anticipated by 1990 (+24.1%). About 1,444 average annual openings, including replacements, are anticipated.

National: Marketing, advertising, and public relations managers held about 323,000 jobs in 1986. Approximately 427,000 jobs are projected for the year 2000 (+32.5%).

Salary Information

Johnson County: The starting salary range for "entry-level managers" in Johnson County was $15,517 to $22,963 in 1987, with a median salary for

all reported managers in this category of $26,395 a year (n=150). The starting salary range for "administrative assistants" was $16,682 to $17,701, with a median salary for all administrative assistants of $20,051 a year (n=55).

Greater Kansas City Area: The mean range for office managers (the closest occupational category for which data were available) in SDA III (Johnson, Wyandotte and Leavenworth counties) was $22,942 to $25,022 a year in 1988. The mean range for administrative assistants was $19,635 to $21,715 a year.

State: The mean range in Kansas in 1988 for office managers was $20,821 to $22,901 a year. The mean range for administrative assistants in 1988 was $19,115 to $21,195 a year.

National: The median annual salary of marketing, advertising, and public relations managers was $35,400 in 1986. The lower 10 percent earned $17,700 or less, while the top 10 percent earned well over $52,500. Salary levels vary substantially depending upon the level of managerial responsibility, length of service, and size and location of the firm.

JCCC Program Completers: The average annual salary of respondents to the 1987 follow-up of JCCC career program completers from the marketing and management program who were working full-time in jobs related to their training was $14,560 (n=4).

Placement Information

Four of the five former marketing and management students for whom current employment status was known were working in jobs related to their JCCC training (80%); the fifth was working in a job unrelated to JCCC training.

NOTE: Placement and salary information for JCCC career program completers is based on data supplied by respondents to the follow-up conducted each January of completers from the preceding year and is not necessarily representative of either the number of students enrolled in these programs or the salaries of all career program completers.

MEDICAL RECORDS TECHNOLOGY

Employment is expected to grow much faster than the average for all occupations through the year 2000 because of the pivotal role of medical records in managing health care costs. Management's need for accurate clinical data for purposes of financial control is the overriding reason for anticipated job growth.

The outlook for experienced technicians who have completed a formal training program will be excellent through the year 2000. New graduates, too, are expected to encounter an extremely favorable job market. Graduates are reported to be in great demand, and the number of people completing training programs is expected to fall short of that needed to fill job openings.

Employment Information

Local: Medical records technicians held 330 jobs in the Greater Kansas City area in 1984. Approximately 400 jobs are projected by 1995 (+21.2%), with average annual openings of 29, including replacements, anticipated.

State: Health records librarians held 430 jobs in 1982 in Kansas, with 590 positions projected by 1990 (+37.2%). Approximately 43 average annual job openings, including replacements, are anticipated.

National: Medical records technicians held approximately 40,000 jobs in 1986, with 70,000 jobs projected by the year 2000 (+75.0%).

Salary Information

Johnson County: Medical record technicians earned a median hourly wage of $8.91 in 1987 (n=12).

National: Earnings of medical record technicians vary according to locality. Beginning technicians in hospitals and medical schools averaged $6.39 an hour in 1986, while experienced technicians in hospital record departments averaged about $9.18 an hour. Some earned over $12.00 an hour. Those employed by the federal government averaged about $7.74 an hour in 1986.

JCCC Career Program Completers: The six students from the medical record technology program responding to the follow-up of 1985 JCCC career

program completers reported average earnings of $7.44. There were no respondents from this program to the follow-up of either the 1985-86 or the 1986-87 JCCC career program completers.

Placement Information

All six respondents to the follow-up of 1985 JCCC career program completers were working in jobs related to their JCCC training (100%).

NOTE: Placement and salary information for JCCC career program completers is based on data supplied by respondents to the follow-up conducted each January of completers from the preceding year and is not necessarily representative of either the number of students enrolled in this program or the salaries of all career program completers.

METAL FABRICATION

Metal fabricators construct and assemble structural metal products such as frameworks or shells for machinery, ovens, tanks, stacks and metal parts for buildings and bridges according to job orders or blueprints, utilizing welding skills. Employment outlooks and wages are provided for related occupational categories where metal fabricators were not detailed separately in available sources.

Welding skills are applicable in many occupations. Little or no change is expected in employment of welders, cutters, and welding machine operators through the year 2000. Although advances in robotics and visual and other machine-sensing capabilities are expected to lead to a decline in employment of welding machine operators, increases in population and income will stimulate demand for buildings, heavy machinery, appliances and thousands of other products that welders help make.

Employment Information

Local: A total of 1,330 workers were employed as metal fabricating setters and operators in the Greater Kansas City area in 1984. The 1995 projection is for 1,390 jobs (+4.5%), with 37 average annual openings, including replacements, anticipated.

State: Approximately 6,610 welders and flame cutters and 2,320 sheet metal workers were employed in Kansas in 1982. Since the last employment forecasts were calculated prior to substantial changes in several Kansas industries utilizing welders, accurate projections for future employment needs in welding were not available.

National: Total employment of metal fabricating machine setters, operators, and related workers was approximately 906,000 in 1986, with 919,000 jobs projected by the year 2000 (+1.4%).

Salary Information

Johnson County: The median hourly wage for combination welders in 1987 was $8.61 (n=26).

Local: Combination welders in the Greater Kansas City area earned a mean range of $8.64 to $9.64 per hour in 1988. Metal fabricating supervisors earned a mean range of $11.54 to $12.54 per hour.

State: Combination welders in Kansas earned a mean range of $8.62 to $9.62 per hour. Metal fabricating supervisors earned the same mean range as in the Greater Kansas City area, $11.54 to $12.54 per hour.

National: The limited wage data available indicate that in 1986 welding mchine operators generally earned from $10 to $14 per hour, while welders and cutters generally earned from $12 to $16 an hour.

JCCC Salary and Placement Information

Not available.

NURSING

Employment of registered nurses is expected to rise much faster than the average for all occupations through the year 2000 in response to the health care needs of a growing and aging population. Greater reliance on registered nurses and less use of licensed practical nurses and nursing aids has been a continuing trend in hospitals in recent years; some have gone so far as to adopt all-R.N. staffing. The growth of intensive care and coronary care units in particular has spurred demand for registered nurses with strong clinical skills.

HMO's, medical group practices, and other outpatient settings are expected to offer very attractive employment prospects for R.N.'s through the year 2000. Projected expansion of the home health care field should provide excellent opportunities for R.N.'s in supervision and case management as well as in direct patient care. Additionally, job opportunities for staff and supervisory R.N.'s in nursing homes will be excellent, especially in view of the chronic shortage of nurses experienced by many long-term care facilities.

Employment Information

Local: The Greater Kansas City area employed 10,340 registered nurses in 1984. Projected 1995 employment is for 12,330 positions (+19.3%), with 783 average annual openings, including replacements, anticipated. Nurses are listed among both the 40 occupations with the highest annual job openings and the 40 occupations with the highest annual growth for the Greater Kansas City area.

State: Kansas employed 15,750 professional nurses in 1982. Projected employment for 1990 is 20,820 (+32.2%), with 1,355 average annual openings, including replacements, anticipated.

National: Registered nurses held approximately 1,406,000 jobs in 1986, with 2,018,000 jobs projected by the year 2000 (+43.6%).

Salary Information

Johnson County: Nurses earned a starting salary ranging from $17,805 to $26,520 in 1987, and a median salary of $27,040 (n=366).

Local: The median annual salary for registered industrial nurses in the Greater Kansas City area was $27,482 in 1987.

National: Median annual earnings of registered nurses who worked full-time in 1986 were about $23,900. The middle 50 percent earned between

$20,000 and $27,300, and the top 10 percent, many of whom probably were head or supervisory nurses, earned more than $32,800.

JCCC Career Program Completers: The average annual salary of former nursing students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers who were working full-time in jobs related to their JCCC training was $22,530 (n=20).

Placement Information

All 25 of the former nursing students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers were working in jobs related to their JCCC training (100%).

NOTE: Placement and salary information for JCCC career program completers is based on data supplied by respondents to the follow-up conducted each January of completers from the preceding year and is not necessarily representative of either the number of students enrolled in this program or the salaries of all career program completers.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY ASSISTANT
AND
PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANT

Occupational therapy assistants aid occupational therapists in administering medically oriented occupation programs to assist in rehabilitating patients. Physical and corrective therapy assistants prepare patients and/or administer physical therapy threatment, such as massages, heat, light and sound treatments, and traction. These workers instruct, motivate, and assist patients with learning and improving functional activities and work in offices of physicians and other health practitioners, hospitals, and outpatient care facilities. Faster than the average growth is anticipated in both occupations through the year 2000.

Both the occupational therapy assistant and the physical therapy assistant programs are offered in cooperation with Penn Valley Community College. The support courses are provided at JCCC, and the clinical courses are conducted at Penn Valley and affiliated clinical agencies. All program completers are required to pass a national certification examination.

Employment Information

Local: About 50 occupational therapy assistants were employed in the Greater Kansas City area in 1984. Projections for 1995 are also for 50 jobs, with 7 average annual openings due to replacements anticipated.

Physical and correctional therapy assistants held 250 jobs in the area in 1984, with 240 positions anticipated by 1995 (-4.0%). About 28 average annual openings for physical therapy assistants are anticipated.

State: Approximately 110 workers were employed as occupational therapy aids in 1982. An estimated 160 jobs will be available in 1990 (+45.5%). An average of 10 annual job openings, including replacement, are expected from 1982-1990.

Approximately 640 physical therapy technicians were employed in Kansas in 1982. Projections for 1990 are for 860 jobs (+34.4%). An average of 55 annual job openings, including replacements, are expected from 1982-1990.

National: Approximately 9,000 occupational therapy assistants and aids were employed in 1986, with 13,000 jobs projected for the year 2000 (+48.5%).

Over 36,000 physical and corrective therapy assistants and aids were employed in 1986, with 65,000 jobs projected by the year 2000 (+81.6%).

Salary Information

No local, state or national salary information was available for either occupational therapy assistant or physical therapy assistant.

JCCC Career Program Completers: The average hourly wage of former students from the physical therapy assistant program responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers who were working full-time in jobs related to their training was $6.75 (n=2). No former students from the occupational therapy assistant program responded to the follow-up.

JCCC Placement Information

Both former students from the physical therapy assistant program responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers for whom current employment status was known were working in jobs related to their training (100%). No former students from the occupational therapy assistant program responded to the follow-up.

NOTE: Placement and salary information for JCCC career program completers is based on data supplied by respondents to the follow-up conducted each January of completers from the preceding year and is not necessarily representative of either the number of students enrolled in this program or the salaries of all career program completers.

PARALEGAL

Employment of legal assistants has grown tremendously since the emergence of this occupation in the late 1960's. The number of job openings for legal assistants is expected to increase significantly through the year 2000, but so will the number of persons pursuing this career. Thus, competition for jobs should increase as the number of graduates from legal assistant training programs rises. Still, job prospects are expected to be good for graduates of highly regarded formal programs.

Employment Information

Local: About 400 paralegal personnel were employed in the Greater Kansas City area in 1984. Approximately 810 jobs are projected for 1995 (+102.5%), with 65 average annual openings, including replacements, projected.

State: Approximately 290 paralegal personnel were employed in Kansas in 1982, with 330 jobs projected by 1990 (+13.8%). About 22 average annual openings, including replacements, are anticipated.

National: Approximately 61,000 paralegal personnel were employed in 1986, with 125,000 jobs projected by the year 2000 (+103.7%). Paralegal continues to be one of the fastest growing occupations in the country.

Salary Information

State: The mean salary for administrative assistants, the closest occupational category for which data were available, was $21,195 in 1988.

National: Earnings of legal assistants vary greatly. Generally, legal assistants who work for large law firms or in large metropolitan areas earn more than those who work for smaller firms or in less populated regions.

Legal assistants had an average annual salary of about $22,200 in 1986. Starting salaries averaged $17,200. Legal assistants with from 3 to 5 years of experience averaged $21,400 a year, and salaries of legal assistants with over 10 years of experience averaged $25,200. Legal assistants hired by the federal government in 1987 started at $14,800 or $18,400 a year, depending on their training and experience. The average annual salary of legal assistants who worked for the federal government in 1986 was about $28,600.

JCCC Career Program Completers: The average annual salary of former paralegal students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers who were working full-time in jobs related to their training was $17,170 (n=23).

JCCC Placement Information

Twenty-five of the 39 former paralegal students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers for whom current employment status was known were working in jobs related to their JCCC training (64.1%); six were employed in jobs unrelated to JCCC training, six were pursuing additional education, and two were not in the labor force.

NOTE: Placement and salary information for JCCC career program completers is based on data supplied by respondents to the follow-up conducted each January of completers from the preceding year and is not necessarily representative of either the number of students enrolled in this program or the salaries of all career program completers.

RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGY

Employment in the field of radiologic technology is expected to grow much faster than the average for all occupations through the year 2000. Supply/demand conditions in radiologic technology have been characterized by regional imbalances for some time. The ample supply of trained radiographers in suburban areas and big cities stands in contrast to chronic shortages in rural areas and small towns.

In the years ahead, a growing number of radiologic technologists will find jobs in offices of physicians, health maintenance organizations, diagnostic imaging centers, and free-standing cancer clinics. Facilities such as these are expected to experience exceptionally rapid growth.

The radiologic technology curriculum (X-ray technology) is a cooperative program between JCCC and Penn Valley Community College, with related courses taken at JCCC and lab and clinical courses held at PVCC or at a cooperating health facility.

Employment Information

Local: Approximately 810 workers were employed as radiologic technologists and technicians in the Greater Kansas City area in 1984. About 880 jobs are projected for 1995 (+8.6%), with 64 average annual openings, including replacements, anticipated.

State: There were 1,250 radiologic, nuclear medicine and X-ray technicians employed in Kansas in 1982. Approximately 1,600 jobs are forecast by 1990 (+28.0%), with 90 average annual openings, including replacements, anticipated.

National: About 115,000 radiologic technologists and technicians were employed in 1986, with 190,000 jobs projected by the year 2000 (+64.7%).

Salary Information

Johnson County: Median annual salary for radiologic technicians in 1987 was $23,026 (n=19).

National: Starting salaries of radiologic technologists employed in hospitals, medical schools, and medical centers averaged about $17,200 a year in 1986. Experienced radiologic technologists averaged about $22,800 a year. Workers with specialized skills earned more--radiation

therapy technologists, for example, started at about $19,800 in 1986, and experienced radiation therapy technologists averaged $25,000.

In 1986, the federal government offered salaries of about $14,700 a year to radiologic technologists in entry level positions. Average federal salaries in 1986 were about $19,500 for diagnostic radiologic technologists and $21,400 for radiation therapy technologists.

JCCC Career Program Completers: The average annual salary of former radiologic techology students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers who were working full-time in jobs related to their training was $16,640 (n=2). Both respondents were employed in their first job in this career field.

Placement Information

Both of the former radiologic technology students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers were employed in jobs related to their training (100%).

NOTE: Placement and salary information for JCCC career program completers is based on data supplied by respondents to the follow-up conducted each January of completers from the preceding year and is not necessarily representative of either the number of students enrolled in this program or the salaries of all career program completers.

RESPIRATORY THERAPY

Employment of respiratory therapists is expected to increase faster than the average for all occupations through the year 2000. Conflicting forces will shape demand for respiratory care in the years ahead. On the one hand, substantial growth of the middle-aged and elderly population is virtually certain to heighten the incidence of cardiopulmonary disease, thereby spurring demand. Conversely, pressures to curb the rising costs of hospital care by more selective use of respiratory procedures are apt to constrain growth in this occupation.

Home health care is a bright spot on the horizon, but it is important to bear in mind that this very rapidly growing field accounts for a relatively small share of respiratory therapy jobs.

Opportunities in respiratory care should be highly favorable through the year 2000 in home health agencies, equipment rental companies, and firms that provide respiratory care on a contract basis. Hospital-based home health programs will also provide excellent job prospects.

Employment Information

Local: Approximately 510 respiratory therapists were employed in the Greater Kansas City area in 1984. Employment projections for 1995 are for 540 jobs (+5.9%), with 30 average annual openings, including replacements, anticipated.

State: A total of 570 respiratory (inhalation) therapists were employed in Kansas in 1982. Projections for 1990 are for 730 jobs (+28.1%) with 40 average annual openings, including replacements, anticipated.

National: About 56,000 respiratory therapists were employed in 1986, with 76,000 jobs projected by the year 2000 (+34.2%).

Salary Information

Johnson County: Median annual salary reported for respiratory therapists employed in Johnson County in 1987 was $23,026 (n=18).

Local: A study conducted in June 1988 by the JCCC Office of Institutional Research resulted in responses from 39 area hospitals. This study indicated entry-level salaries for registered respiratory therapists averaged $18,998, and entry-level salaries for certified respiratory therapy technicians averaged $16,471 per year at hospitals within the Greater Kansas City area.

National: Starting salary for respiratory therapists employed in hospitals averaged about $17,800 a year in 1986. Experienced respiratory therapists in hospitals earned an average salary of $22,300 a year in 1986.

JCCC Career Program Completers: The average annual salary of former respiratory therapy students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers who were working full-time in jobs related to their training was $18,514 (n=11).

Respondents employed either part-time or full-time in their first job in this career field averaged $17,846 (n=8) and those employed in a position which was not their first job in respiratory therapy averaged $18,970 (n=4).

JCCC Placement Information

All 12 of the former respiratory therapy students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers were working in jobs related to their training (100%).

NOTE: Placement and salary information for JCCC career program completers is based on data supplied by respondents to the follow-up conducted each January of completers from the preceding year and is not necessarily representative of either the number of students enrolled in this program or the salaries of all career program completers.

SECRETARIAL CAREERS

Employment of secretaries is expected to grow more slowly than the average for all occupations through the year 2000. Widespread use of automated equipment is changing the way administrative support is handled in many offices, leading to reassignment of job duties and restructuring of entire departments. Increasingly, professionals and managers are doing their own word processing rather than submitting the work to secretaries and other support staff, as they did previously. This trend is expected to continue, contributing to slower employment growth.

Despite the slower than average growth expected in this occupation, an exceptionally large number of job openings will arise through the year 2000 due to replacement needs. Many employers complain of a shortage of first-rate secretaries. Therefore, well-qualified secretaries will be in great demand and should find many job opportunities. In addition to mastering the traditional secretarial skills, applicants who have computer skills will increasingly be sought by employers.

Employment Information

Local: Secretaries held 20,980 jobs in the Greater Kansas City area in 1984. Approximately 24,120 jobs are projected by 1995 (+15.0%), with 913 average annual openings, including replacements, anticipated. Secretaries are listed among both the 40 occupations with the highest annual job openings and the 40 occupations with the highest annual growth in the Greater Kansas City area.

State: About 26,500 secretaries were employed in Kansas in 1982. About 36,090 jobs are projected by 1990 (+36.2%), with 2,257 average annual openings, including replacements, anticipated.

National: Over 3.2 million workers were employed as secretaries in 1986, with 3,658,000 jobs projected by the year 2000 (+13.1%).

Salary Information

Johnson County: Entry-level secretaries earned a starting wage of between $6.10 and $6.39 per hour in 1987, while executive secretaries earned a starting wage ranging from $8.82 to $9.69 per hour. Median hourly wages for secretaries were:

Entry-level secretary (n=131)	$7.43
Secretary (n=302)	7.44
Administrative secretary (n=466)	8.42
Executive secretary (n=70)	9.63

Local: Secretaries in the Greater Kansas City area earned a median hourly wage of $9.60 in 1987.

State: The mean range for secretaries in Kansas was from $6.85 to $7.85 an hour in 1988. Secretaries throughout the Midwest averaged about $9.81 an hour.

National: Secretaries' wages vary a great deal, usually reflecting differences in skill, experience, and level of responsibility. Secretaries earned average hourly wages in 1986 ranging from $7.85 to $13.49. Secretaries employed by the federal government in 1986 earned an average of $8.46 an hour. Legal secretaries in the private sector averaged about $9.60 an hour.

JCCC Career Program Completers: The average hourly wage of former secretarial careers students responding to the follow-up of the 1987 JCCC career program completers who were working full-time in jobs related to their training was $7.97 (n=12).

Placement Information

Fourteen of the 15 former secretarial careers students responding to the follow-up of 1987 JCCC career program completers for whom current employment status was known were working in jobs related to their JCCC training (93.3%).

NOTE: Placement and salary information for JCCC career program completers is based on data supplied by respondents to the follow-up conducted each January of completers from the preceding year and is not necessarily representative of either the number of students enrolled in these programs or the salaries of all career program completers.

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